(XLIft YEAR.) THE (No. 1643.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1786.

LONDON, *November 24.*

ON Monday laſt a hackney coachman having ſet down a fare in Doctors Commons, went to the ſign of the Bell for a pint of beer, but upon returning to his coach, he found therein a fine boy, about two months old. The next day the lad of the whip adverti ſed the child, but inſtead of its being owned, he received a penny-poſt letter containing the following lines:

The child you've found will not be own'd
By father or by mother,—
Therefore the ſame you muſt maintain,
In ſpite of wind or weather

Upon receipt of the above information, the coachman had the child baptiſed by the name of *Jarvis John*, and having no family, has adopted the infant as his own child.

Dec. 10. A correſpondent has favoured us with the tranſlation of a letter lately wrote by the king of Pruſſia to the commander in chief of his Sileſian army; which we readily inſert, becauſe it is a noble ſpecimen of the military ardour of this venerable neſtor. The letter runs thus:

" *My dear general* De Tauenzin,

When I was preſent in Sileſia, I have mentioned to you, and now I repeat it in writing, that my army in Sileſia never was in ſo bad a condition as at preſent. Were I to make generals of ſhoemakers and tailors, the regiments could not well be worſe. The regiment of Thadden is not even equal to the moſt inſignificant battalion of militia of my army in Pruſſia; neither are Rothkirk and Schwartz good for much. Zarimba is in ſuch confuſion, that as ſoon as the autumn manœuvres of this year are ended, I propoſe to ſend an officer of my own regiment to put *them* to rights again.

" Erlach's men are corrupted by dealing in contraband goods, ſo as to have no more a ſoldier like look. Keller looks like a troop of raw peaſants. Hagen has a wretched commander; and your own regiment likewiſe is but indifferent. I can only be ſatisfied with count Anhalt, Wendreſſen, and Margrave Henry.

" I will not likewiſe deſcribe the manœuvres Schwartz made, near Neiſs, the unpardonable fault, not to be in force ſufficient on the heights: had it been ſerious, the battle had been loſt.

" Erlarch near Breſlaw marched with his diviſion through the defile in perplexed confuſion; and had the engagement been ſerious, the enemy's cavalry had cut the infantry to pieces, and the battle had been loſt.

" I am not inclined to loſe battles by the ſlothfulneſs of my generals: therefore I will, that next year, if I am alive, you do march the army into camp between Breſlaw and Ohlaw near Marſchwitz: But that before you arrive in camp you manœuvre with the unexperienced generals, and inſtruct them in their duty. The regiment of Arnim, and the garriſon regiment of Keoniz, repreſent the enemy; and whoever then does not do his duty ſhall be tried by a court martial; for I would blame every power to continue in their ſervice, men, that care ſo little about their profeſſion; and therefore nobody can blame me.

" Erlarch continues under arreſt four weeks longer.

" You are to communicate copies of this my will and pleaſure to the whole army under your inſpection.

I am,

" *Your affectionate* KING."

We extract from a letter, dated Peterſburgh, October 25, *the following ſpeech delivered by the Georgian ambaſſadors, to the empreſs, and her majeſty's anſwer:*

" MOST illuſtrious, moſt potent, and grand lady, empreſs, and autocratrix of all the Ruſſias!

" We once more enjoy the happineſs of proſtrating ourſelves before the greateſt empreſs of the earth, who is the head of the true church of the faithful, and the powerful patroneſs of the only true belief, in the name of our illuſtrious ſovereign, (David Emireth, czar of Georgia) and that of all our countrymen, tendering to your majeſty our fealty and ſubmiſſion, aſſuring you that we ſhall live and die in your ſervice. During our ſtay at your imperial court, where we have received the moſt ſenſible marks of your benevolence, we have witneſſed the anxious care and ſolicitude of your majeſty, in promoting the welfare of your empire, and the advantage of chriſtendom.

" On the eve of our returning back amongſt our countrymen, we enjoy, before hand, the flattering manner in which we ſhall be welcomed, when we have to inform them of the diſtinguiſhing favours with which your imperial majeſty has been pleaſed to honour us, eſpecially by taking them and us under your invincible protection. May the Almighty lengthen your days to the extremeſt old age; may he bleſs your glorious reign, every day of which is ſtamped by the nobleſt deeds; may he proſper your great undertakings, which tend to his divine honour, and the advancement of true religion."

To this harangue her imperial majeſty's counſellor, count Bordarodkin, made the following anſwer in his ſovereign's name:

" Her imperial majeſty, by giving leave to their excellencies to depart, bid them aſſure their ſovereign maſter and all the nation of her imperial majeſty's good will towards them. Her all powerful arm ſhall protect them effectually; and all that her imperial majeſty exacts in return on their part is fidelity, peace, and good underſtanding."

The riches diſcovered at Senora, in New-Andaluſia, in South-America, are immenſe. One gold mine has been diſcovered within twelve leagues of the preſidency del Alter, where, from fourteen pits at the depth only of two feet, with very little labour, vaſt quantities of grains of gold have been found. Two other mines, equally rich, have been diſcovered in the neighbourhood.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, December 1.

" On the 29th ult. a man was committed to gaol on charge of having in his poſſeſſion a great number of machines, for ſpinning, &c. of cotton, with intent to get ſuch machines conveyed to the dominions of the emperor of Germany. He alſo ſtands charged with another very ſerious offence, the enticing a number of manufacturers in the cotton branch to go and ſettle in the emperor's dominions. The vigilance and activity of miniſtry have traced out this moſt notorious offender, and ſeveral others engaged with him in the ſame pernicious ſcheme, big with deſtruction to this country. The penalty for having manufacturing machines, implements, &c. in the perſon's cuſtody, with the bare intent of exporting them to any place out of his majeſty's dominions is 200l. and forfeiture of ſuch manufacturing machines, implements, &c. and the penalty of perſuading or attempting to perſuade any artificer in manufactures to reſide in any place out of the king's dominions is 500l. for the firſt offence, and twelve months impriſonment, and 1000l. and two years impriſonment, for the ſecond and every other offence."

The exchange of the emperor with the elector, Bavaria for the Low Countries, is now conſidered as a point ſettled: The court of the empreſs is in a ſtate of preparation. There are a thouſand opinions about the objects of her journey to the emperor. If the exchange takes place, it is ſaid the king of Pruſſia is to have a douceur, France a confideration, and ſo on to keep things on the balance. The ſoldiery have orders to be in readineſs, and in ſhort, every thing denotes a move, if not a mutation. The carnival, which was expected to be very brilliant, particularly at court, now promiſes a very contrary appearance: and the houſe of treaty will be altered to that of mourning, but whether it will be better to go to the latter than the former, time only, and the conduct of the ſucceſſors to this country muſt ſhew.

Extract of a letter from Paris.

" Secret as this court is, we are not totally in the dark, reſpecting their preſent intentions. Ireland, my dear friend, is now the object of all their machinations—every wheel is in motion—every exertion making to increaſe the flame in that country. I aſſure you as a fact, not a day paſſes, without the arrival or departure of ſome emiſſary, to or from that country, and I know ſeveral Abbes, who have ſet off for Dublin: they openly laugh here at the ſecurity of Great-Britain; they diſpiſe the abilities of your ambaſſador, and they exult in the diviſion of your miniſtry—here the cabinet is firmly united, all bent to promote one grand object; the deſtruction of their old, formidable, and natural enemy, while with you the main object ſeems to be a place or penſion; ſtriving only to aggrandiſe themſelves. Every fiery ſpirit in this realm, is on the tip-toe of expectation; De Graſſe, d'Eſtaign, forgetting their animoſity, are uniting to promote the depending project. The miniſter of marine is daily crouded with officers of all ranks, who are continually ſetting out for the different ports. In ſhort, every thing bears the appearance of buſineſs, and clearly evinces ſomething extraordinary is on the tapis. Adieu, my dear friend, I only fear that your miniſtry, governed by a boy, divided by party, and unſupported by the people, may involve you in ſome diſaſter; and while you and Ireland, like the lion and bear, are diſputing about trifles, the crafty reynard ſhall come in and carry away the prize."

Extract of a letter from Paris, November 24.

" A chymiſt in this capital has found out a method to tranſmute human bones into glaſs, by the means of fire. By this diſcovery we ſhall have it in our power to vetrify the duſt of our friends and relations, preſerve their effigies compoſed of their own ſubſtance, and look on them as our houſhold goods. If the antients had been acquainted with this ſecret, they would, no doubt, have made a religious uſe of it."

NEWBURY-PORT, *February* 8.

As ſome ſpecimens of Engliſh ingenuity, in the advertiſing way, have appeared in this paper, it might be thought ungenerous not to inſert native productions, when they appear to be as worthy of notice as foreign.

Laſt week the following (copied verbatim) was poſted up as an advertiſement in many parts of this town, by the reverend gentleman who is the ſubject of it; he at the ſame time denouncing ſevere puniſhment on any who ſhould dare to pull down, or in any way deface it.

The Reverend Mr Crocker gives Public Notice the gentlemen & Ladies of this town that he Intend to Preach a Sermon at Mrs Creecy at the North End this Evening & as he is Diſtitute of Vigetuals Namely ſhuch as tockings & ſhoes Alſo Enform them that he is to Preach a Farwell ſermon Gentlemen and Ladies that hant got Cloathing Convenient Let them Bring money

Febuary 3th 1786 | Iremain your weekly Friends Zacheus Crocker

PROVIDENCE, *January* 28.

A correſpondent at Rehoboth deſires us to mention, that a very ſimple remedy has lately been diſcovered for the throat diſeaſe, which for more than two years paſt has prevailed in the eaſtern ſtates; and proved fatal to vaſt numbers of children, and in ſome inſtances to adult perſons. The medicine is *rum in which rue has been ſteeped.* Adults may generally take it without being mixed; but for children it ſhould be diluted with water according to their age and ſtrength. Our correſpondent adds, that in the towns of Rehoboth and Attleborough none had died, when this ſimple remedy had been uſed; and ſhould it on further trial prove a ſovereign ſpecific againſt that very dangerous malady, we have only to lament that an earlier diſcovery of it was not made.

Feb. 9. The eſtabliſhing of manufactories in our young country is a matter of the greateſt conſequence; and it muſt give pleaſure to every true citizen to be informed of the ſucceſs of any endeavours for that purpoſe—We therefore, with the greateſt ſatisfaction inform the public, that the nail manufactory eſtabliſhed in the eaſt pariſh of the town of Bridgewater is in the moſt flouriſhing ſtate; that in it there was made one morning a few days ſince, before the uſual time of the workmen going to breakfaſt (about nine o'clock) 61,500 good tenpenny nails—May ſucceſs attend induſtry!

NEW-YORK, *February* 6.

Laſt Friday evening the tragedy of King Richard was performed before a polite and numerous audience. The character of Richard was ſupported by Mr. Hallam in an inimitable manner. Mr. Harper in Richmond was truly great. Mr. Wignel did not appear in ſpirits, as he evidently had no part equal to his abilities. Lady Anne was tolerably well ſupported—and conſidering the inexperience of Miſs Tuke, was even competent to our expectations; ſhe wants many of the requiſite graces, but this is greatly compenſated by her exertions to pleaſe, and emulation to excel; her timidity is rather againſt her—but as diffidence is the inſeparable companion of merit, we cannot but expect that in time ſhe will make a conſiderable figure on the boards. Mrs. Harper, much to her credit, has all thoſe becoming geſtures which both dignify the character, and pleaſe the audience; it is, however, to be lamented, that her voice is diſpleaſing, for labouring in articulation whenever the piece requires exertion, ſhe frequently diſappoints the audience in not being able to underſtand her—thus, in acting, lively and accompliſhed—but in ſpeaking, dull. Nothing ſeemed wanting to this exhibition but the appearance of Mrs. Morris, whoſe indiſpoſition renders her at preſent a real loſs to the ſtage and the public.

Feb. 18. A late London paper mentions, that amongſt the immenſe quantities of articles preparing to be exported to the Eaſt-Indies, are a prodigious number of playing cards: one ſtationer's ſhop alone

has an order for three hundred groſs!—There are alſo prodigious quantities of gloves to be ſent, many of them fringed with gold.

PHILADELPHIA, *Febuary* 23.

Extract of a letter from Newbury-Port, Maſſachuſetts, February 8, 1786.

"Captain William Armſtrong of this town, now abſent on a voyage, writes, that on the 25th of December laſt, at ten o'clock at night, about ſeven leagues, S. W. of Moona, he ſaw a veſſel under ſail which he ſuppoſed was bound to the Spaniſh main—but after ſhe had paſſed him about two miles, ſhe tacked, and made towards him, with all the ſail ſhe could ſet, until ſhe came within reach, when ſhe fired a ſhot over him, on which he hove to, not then ſuppoſing her to be a pirate, but, on a nearer approach, ſhe complimented with a whole broad-ſide, at the ſame time ordering him to ſtrike, and immediately fired another, with round and grape ſhot; then coming along ſide, inquired from whence he came, where bound and what was his lading? All this time they ſpoke Spaniſh and Dutch on board the pirate—but on captain Armſtrong's inquiring where they belonged, he was anſwered in Engliſh, "To the High Seas."—They then fired three guns loaded with muſket balls, into him, and gave liberty to make ſail. Captain Armſtrong ſays ſhe was a brig, mounting eight guns, and had about forty men, who, by the confuſion which appeared on board, he judged were all commanders—their ſhot damaged his rigging and ſails, but did not touch the hull."

Feb. 25. A writer in a late Boſton paper, under the ſignature of Confideration, in an addreſs to the People, ſays, "This is a critical period in the politics of America; if your repreſentatives now trifle, it may not be in the power of wiſe men hereafter to remedy the evils that will enſue. Theſe ſtates cannot remain free, and ſupport a national character, without unicn; and union cannot be preſerved without a compliance with the conſtitutional requiſitions of congreſs.

"The ſtates may, and ought to remonſtrate againſt every ſtretch of congreſs, beyond the federal conſtitution; but all requiſitions within this line, are binding as the acts of the legiſlature of a ſtate is upon the towns within the ſtate. If this were not the caſe, Congreſs would be an empty name, and our federal government, a mere bubble. Therefore the ſtates are bound by the federal conſtitution, to comply punctually, and immediately, with the late requiſitions reſpecting the national finances. To aſk whether this or that ſtate will comply with theſe requiſitions, is in fact querying whether this or that ſtate will REVOLT! It is obvious to common ſenſe, there cannot be even the ſhadow of government, where every one is ſupreme, and may comply or not comply with requiſitions.

"We are citizens of a nation, as well as of a ſtate; and as the former is the greateſt, it claims the higheſt obligation. But in the appellation of ſovereignty, belonging to each ſtate, we are apt to loſe the idea of national obligations, and obedience to national authority. From this capital error, hath proceeded the numerous evils we now ſuffer—and hence it is that ſome important acts of congreſs are ſo little regarded, not only by our own people, but by other nations, taught by our example. This certainly is the way to ruin. Who, that is a real citizen of America, can ſit unconcerned, and ſee the piddling members of ſome legiſlatures, debating whether they ſhall (grant, as they abſurdly term it) comply with the requiſitions of congreſs: With equal abſurdity, might every town, upon the receipt of a tax bill, firſt debate whether it was proper they ſhould grant ſaid tax. Certain it is, we cannot remain a free people, without deciſion in congreſs, and obedience from the people to their conſtitutional authority. Therefore the ſtates are now brought to the touchſtone, to comply or not to comply—And the whole people ought to remember, and never to forget, that there is but one ſtep from FREEDOM to TYRANNY--that if they have not virtue to pay the price of their independence, and to ſupport their government, they may be an eaſy prey to a tyrant: let us lay this to our hearts; it is a truth ſtamped by the experience of ages."

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 9.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. PHILIPKEY having publiſhed an account of a tranſaction of which I have ſome knowledge, with intention, as appears to me, of inducing a belief that I had charged him with improper conduct without foundation, and alſo having imputed to me an intention of taking an ungenerous advantage, on behalf of the ſtate, of his ſituation. It becomes neceſſary that I ſhould ſtate the facts as they happened, with the dates to each, that a juſt judgment may be formed of the deſigns of the ſeveral parties concerned.

In Nov. or Dec. 1782, I gave Meſſrs. Key and Forreſt an order on the treaſury of the weſtern ſhore for notes for 220 hogſheads of tobacco, among which were ſome old notes which were to be returned, if, upon review, the tobacco ſhould be bad, or they might have it overhauled and re-inſpected. In May 1783, among ſome old tobacco notes returned, was a certificate for 7 hogſheads at Magruder's warehouſe, and other tobacco was paid to Key and Forreſt, in lieu of the above 7 hogſheads. About this time I ſold colonel Hooe all the ſtate's tobacco at different prices, from 20 to 35*ſ* per cent. be the quality good or bad, the old tobacco ſubject to reweighing only.

About the beginning of Auguſt 1783, I called upon Mr. Key for the notes for the 7 hogſheads above-mentioned, he promiſed to get them in three or four days, at the end of which time I again called upon him for the notes, he ſaid his ſervant had been ſick, which prevented his ſending to the inſpector, but I might rely upon it that I ſhould have the notes by next poſt, but neither the next or any other day's poſt brought the notes, nor any apology made for not ſending them.

The 29th of Auguſt I wrote to Mr. Key that colonel Hooe had informed me that he, Mr. Key, had ſhipped tobacco that I ſold him at Pig-point. Mr. Key in his letter of the 1ſt of September ſays, "I never ſhipped a hogſhead from Pig point in my life." The 25th of September I wrote to Mr. Key, and informed him that I had ſeen colonel Hooe, who had informed me that he had made a miſtake when he wrote me about the Pig point note, that he meant the certificate at Magruder's for 7 hogſheads.

I put Mr. Key in mind of the repeated promiſes made by him and colonel Forreſt to return theſe notes, and begged of him to inform me how this buſineſs had been tranſacted.

The 5th of October Mr. Key wrote me in anſwer, that *he* had never ſhipped one pound of the tobacco from Magruder's, and added, "You ſhall very ſoon have the fulleſt explanation and moſt ample ſatisfaction as to this tranſaction."

October the 10th I wrote to Mr. John Grahame, requeſting him to make inquiry of the inſpector about the 7 hogſheads of tobacco aforeſaid, which he had ſaid had been ſhipped by Mr. Key, and to inform me thereof by the firſt poſt. If the tobacco was in the warehouſe it need not be reprized. I alſo requeſted Mr. Grahame, if the tobacco was ſtill in the warehouſe, to obtain from the inſpector a certificate thereof, or, if Mr. Key had ſhipped it, to inform me on board what ſhip it was ſhipped. On the ſame day I wrote to Mr. Wayles the inſpector to the ſame purpoſe. On the 15th of October I wrote again to the inſpector, if the tobacco was in the warehouſe, and colonel Hooe's craft called again, to deliver it.

Between the 1ſt and 14th of November I received a letter from Mr. Grahame, enclofing a certificate from the inſpector at Magruder's warehouſe, that 4 hogſheads out of the 7 had been ſhipped by Mr. Forbes, in May 1783, who had informed him he had Mr. Key's order for this tobacco, that one hogſhead, weight 827 net, had been broken up to make the others good.

The 14th of November 1783, I wrote to Mr. Forbes the following letter:

SIR,

It appears by a certificate from Mr. Wayles, inſpector at Magruder's warehouſe, that he ſhipped by your direction 4 hogſheads of tobacco, which belonged to the ſtate. It ſeems you informed the inſpector that you had an order from Mr. Key to receive the tobacco. I have called upon him for repayment, he has refuſed and denies that he ever gave orders for the ſhipping them. As I do not incline to make the inſpector pay for this tobacco before giving all concerned an opportunity of doing juſtice, I muſt requeſt that you will pay for the ſame, in caſh at 35*ſ* per cent. or I ſhall bring ſuit either againſt the inſpector or ſhipper. Your ſpeedy anſwer will oblige, Sir, &c.

DAN. of St. THO. JENIFER, intendant.

John Forbes, Eſq;

Some time in December 1783, Mr. Key aſked me if I would take for the 4 hogſheads of old tobacco the price I had ſold them to Mr. Hooe,* I told him that I would not, that the tobacco had been overhauled, but that I would take the price Mr. Forbes received for the tobacco, and would allow out of the price, the charges of re-inſpection and freight, upon which Mr. Key ſaid that I muſt then look to Mr. Forbes, for he had nothing to do with the tranſaction; upon which I wrote Mr. Forbes the following letter:

SIR, December 24, 1783.

I wrote you ſome time ago about 4 hogſheads of the ſtate's tobacco that you ſhipped from Magruder's warehouſe; I deſire to know by what authority you did it, or by whoſe order; colonel Forreſt had directions to have this tobacco reprized; he returned a certificate of the tobacco notes being lodged for the ſtate's uſe, and I ſold the tobacco. Mr. Key ſays the tobacco was not ſhipped by his order; you will therefore explain this buſineſs to, Sir, yours, &c.

DAN. of St. THO. JENIFER, intendant.

Mr John Forbes.

I wrote Mr. Forbes other letters; between this time and July I ſaw him, I think, more than once; he never anſwered one of my letters, but in converſation he ſaid that he had ſhipped the tobacco by Mr. Key's verbal order, and that he had informed him, ſoon after the ſhipping this tobacco, of his having done ſo, that he had paid Mr. Key for the tobacco, and that, were he to pay the ſtate, it would criminate himſelf, or words to that purport, but that Mr. Key had repeatedly promiſed to pay for it, and that he, Mr. Forbes, would give me a ſtate of the tranſaction.

The 8th of July 1784, I wrote Mr. Forbes the following letter:

Agreeably to your promiſe I expected that either you or Mr. Key would, before this time, have accounted with me for the 4 hogſheads of tobacco you ſhipped at Magruder's warehouſe belonging to the ſtate. You alſo promiſed to give me a ſtate of that tranſaction. You may rely upon it that this is the laſt application I ſhall make to you or Mr. Key on this buſineſs, and if you do not pay the money in ten days I ſhall file a bill in the high court of chancery againſt you, that gentleman, and Mr. Wayles the inſpector. I am, &c.

DAN. of St. THO. JENIFER, intendant.

John Forbes, Eſq;

T. S.	229	925	
S. C.	93	950	
	159	764	
	160	909	3548
4 per cent.	141	3689 at 35*ſ*	£.64 11 1

The 13th of September 1784, the attorney-general filed a bill in chancery; ſubpœna iſſued, and returned to October court ſerved.

Mr. Key at laſt agreed to pay for the tobacco upon my allowing the expences incurred on re-inſpecting the tobacco; I agreed to do it, and ſettled the tobacco at 30*ſ* and he paſſed his note for the ſame.

On the 23d day of November laſt Mr. Key purchaſed a lot of land in Chaptico manor, containing 95 acres, at ten ſhillings, from me as intendant, which amounted to the ſum of £.47 10 0, and paid two certificates in diſcharge of his note, (which was paſſed for £.55 9 8, for the 4 hogſheads of tobacco,) and in payment for the land; one certificate, for £.20 5 0, was legal, the other, for £.76 5 3, including intereſt, was of that kind of certificates declared fraudulent by the conſolidating act, and therefore of no value. My mind was very much engaged in buſineſs when the fraudulent certificate was paid, and I put it into a trunk, and on the next day, upon making inquiry of the auditor, he examined his check, and aſſured me the certificate was of the kind declared fraudulent by the act abovementioned. On the ſame day I applied to Mr. Key to take back the certificate, but he would not give me a direct anſwer. On the ſame or the next day, I inquired of a gentleman in Annapolis if he had ever ſeen the certificate before; he anſwered that he had ſeen it, that Mr. Key had, ſome conſiderable time before, purchaſed it of him, and that Mr. Key had, ſome ſhort time before he paid it to me, converſed with him on the ſubject of the certificate being of the kind abovementioned; the gentleman could not recollect the exact time when the converſation between him and Mr. Key happened, but upon my aſking him if it was three or four days before the time of inquiry, he aſſured me that it was, and the inquiry being the day after the receipt of the certificate, (which had not been out of my poſſeſſion) proved beyond doubt, that Mr. Key was appriſed of the nature of the certificate when he paid it to me, and this he does not deny.

This is a true ſtate of my tranſactions with Mr. Key reſpecting the tobacco, and the payment for the ſame, by which it will appear, that the ſtate's property was taken without authority; that I had nearly as much trouble as the tobacco was worth in compelling a ſettlement for the price of it; and that after this was done, a payment was made, at leaſt of part of the price, in a certificate which I *thought* legal, and which Mr. Key *knew* was declared fraudulent by law, and therefore was no payment to me as the ſtate's officer. The notes for the tobacco were dated in 1778, and tobacco of this date was ſold to col. Hooe at twenty ſhillings per cent. The tobacco when taken and ſhipped, had been re-inſpected, and to make out the four hogſheads, another hogſhead of the ſeven, of 827 net, belonging to the ſtate, had been broke up, and about 520 lb thereof prized into the re-inſpected hogſheads, and in this ſtate the four hogſheads were equal to new tobacco, or nearly ſo. Would it then have been juſtice to the ſtate to have taken the price of twenty ſhillings per cent. for the tobacco thus reprized? Or can it, with any colour of truth, be intimated, that I was influenced in rejecting Mr. Key's offer, by any wiſh to take an *undue advantage* of him, when it is conſidered, that I offered to take the price which the tobacco ſold for, after deducting the expences either he or Mr. Forbes had paid? As the tobacco was taken without authority, was it not perfectly right that the ſtate ſhould have the price the commodity belonging to the ſtate had actually ſold for? Mr. Key admits that he had ſeen Mr. Forbes, and promiſed *him* to endeavour to accommodate this matter *before* he made the offer above-mentioned; I preſume he *then* knew that Mr. Forbes had entered the tobacco to his *credit*. Ought he not then to have paid the price required, without referring again to Mr. Forbes, and putting me to the trouble of having a bill in chancery filed to compel payment? He has ſuppreſſed in his publication a fact admitted in a paper *he ſaid he intended to publiſh*, and ſent to me, which is very material to ſhew that the intention he imputes to me is without foundation, and this fact is, that I offered to take the price the tobacco ſold for. Had this fact been publiſhed, no perſon I believe would heſitate to determine, that he had unjuſtly imputed an improper

* *The tobacco was inſpected in* 1778, *and ſold at* 20*ſ per cent.*

motive to me, to palliate his own evaſive conduct. I demanded thirty-five ſhillings per cent. for the tobacco from Mr. Forbes by my letter before referred to, but having afterwards diſcovered that there was ſomething more than 300 lbs. of tobacco of the hogſhead broke, which was not prized into the four hogſheads taken, and which I ſold at thirty-five ſhillings per cent. this, with the charges of over-hauling and freight to Baltimore, reduced the price to about thirty ſhillings per cent. at which rate I ſettled with Mr. Key. I will draw no poſitive concluſion from the facts above ſtated, becauſe I do not certainly know what paſſed between Mr Key and Mr. Forbes; this remains for them to ſettle. At the time this tranſaction was firſt mentioned, Mr. Key had never given me any explanation of it, although he promiſed ſo to do, and as the tobacco was ſhipped in May 1783, and Mr. Forbes had declared that Mr. Key gave him an order for the tobacco, and knew that it was ſhipped ſhortly after the event took place, and Mr. Key ſeveral months afterwards, to wit, in September and October, aſſured me *he had not ſhipped the tobacco*, and that *the notes ſhould be ſent me*, which implied that Mr. Key believed the tobacco to be ſtill in the warehouſe; and as Mr. Key at laſt undertook to pay for the tobacco, and diſcharged Mr. Forbes from any claim the ſtate had againſt him as the ſhipper of the tobacco, I really did believe that Mr. Key had uſed the ſtate's tobacco, and afterwards intended to deceive its officer, and procraſtinate payment. Whether my opinion was juſt or not, depends upon this fact, Did Mr. Key give Mr. Forbes authority to ſhip the tobacco, or did he aſſent to it at any time before he wrote the letters to me of September and October? This fact is not reduced to certainty. Probably Mr. Forbes may think it of ſufficient concernment to him to aſcertain and ſtate it; but I cannot refrain from making ſome remarks upon the ſtate given by Mr. Key, which, inſtead of proving his perfect innocence, ſeems rather to confirm what Mr. Forbes always alleged. From the omiſſion of dates, and the conciſe manner in which Mr. Key ſtates the ſeveral tranſactions, a perſon unacquainted with the ſubject would be induced to believe a very ſhort ſpace of time intervened between the ſhipping the tobacco and the final ſettlement of the diſpute, when, in truth, above eighteen months elapſed from the time the ſtate's property was taken to the time it was agreed to be paid for; and every means had been uſed by the officer to have juſtice done the ſtate, and not one effectual ſtep had been taken by the perſon who proved ultimately to be the debtor to come to a ſettlement, although he had expreſsly promiſed that the moſt ample ſatisfaction ſhould be given, above twelve months before he thought proper to advance to a ſettlement. Mr. Key alleges, that he offered Mr. Forbes *ſome* tobacco at Magruder's warehouſe in payment of a balance due him on a tobacco tranſaction in November 1782, without ſtating any other intercourſe between them, until after the tobacco was ſhipped in May 1783. Mr. Key was a merchant, and had *tobacco tranſactions* with many others as well as with Mr. Forbes, who was alſo a merchant. Is it probable, at the time referred to when tobacco ſold very freely, Mr. Forbes ſhould ſuppoſe that notes which Mr. Key had offered him ſix months before, were ſtill his property in May 1783; or, is it likely, that Mr. Forbes having *refuſed* the notes would have ordered them to be ſhipped without previouſly conſulting Mr. Key, or giving him notice afterwards. Again, had Mr. Forbes inclined to have made ſo very free with Mr. Key, how was he to deſcribe, in his order to the inſpector, the tobacco he deſired to be ſhipped? He did not know, according to Mr. Key's account, that theſe notes had ever been carried to the inſpector for the purpoſe of having the tobacco reprized; he then could only have wrote to the inſpector to ſhip the tobacco correſponding with certain notes Mr. Key had purchaſed from the intendant. Could the inſpector have known what tobacco to have ſhipped in conſequence of ſuch an order? How comes it that he ſhipped only the 4 hogſheads of re-inſpected tobacco, and left 2 hogſheads of bad? Did the 4 hogſheads amount to the balance due by Mr. Key to Mr. Forbes? Do not theſe conſiderations raiſe at leaſt a very ſtrong preſumption in favour of Mr. Forbes's aſſertion, that he ſhipped the tobacco with the knowledge, and by the order of Mr. Key? Mr. Key ſtates that, believing that the intendant wanted to make him pay too much for the tobacco, he referred him to Mr. Forbes for payment, at the ſame time (as the miſtake had happened from his not giving Mr. Forbes notice that he, Key, had relinquiſhed his purchaſe of the tobacco,) he took the firſt opportunity to aſſure Mr. Forbes, that he held himſelf bound to ſecure him from damage. Why did Mr. Key conceive the intendant wanted to make him pay too high a price? Becauſe he demanded only what the tobacco ſold for? Why did Mr. Key refer the intendant to Mr. Forbes for payment, and at the ſame time give Mr. Forbes the above aſſurance, and by theſe evaſions keep the matter unſettled? Was it becauſe the intendant might go out of office about that time, and others who ſucceeded him might not attend to the tranſactions? Or what elſe was the cauſe? But if nothing paſſed between Mr. Key and Mr. Forbes, except what Mr. Key ſtates, why ſhould he think himſelf bound to indemnify Mr. Forbes? Had Mr. Forbes, as he had refuſed the tobacco, any right to expect that Mr. Key ſhould inform him of what he afterwards did with it? Was Mr. Key in the leaſt to blame for not informing him that he had returned the tobacco? Would any man of common ſenſe ever have thought of giving the information under ſuch circumſtances? Would not Mr Forbes have thought Mr. Key inſane if he had wrote him on the ſubject? An obligation to give the information omitted, preſuppoſes the perſon to be informed had at leaſt an *intereſt* in the *thing* to be informed of? But according to Mr. Key's ſtate, Mr. Forbes had refuſed to take this tobacco, and therefore had no intereſt in it or any claim upon Mr. Key to give him information on the ſubject. I aſk, if any man, except Mr. Key, would have thought himſelf bound to indemnify a perſon who had uſed tobacco under the circumſtances ſtated by Mr. Key? —Men in general would rather have reſented ſuch an uſurpation of their rights, eſpecially when it tended to involve them in difficulties. Does any perſon who knows Mr. Key, believe he is apt to father the miſtakes of his friends at his own loſs? If Mr. Forbes had taken the tobacco without orders, would Mr. Key, after the delays which were practiſed, have agreed to pay the money, knowing that Mr. Forbes declared he ſhipped the tobacco by his order? If Mr. Forbes had committed ſo egregious a miſtake as Mr. Key ſuppoſes, would he not have ſettled the matter with the intendant, rather than have an inquiry which muſt end to his diſadvantage? Mr. Forbes never offered to ſettle for the tobacco, and rather than have done it, would have gone into a judicial inquiry. But it appeared to me that Mr. Key wiſhed to avoid this, and that the apprehenſion of it produced a ſettlement which could not have been obtained by any other means. Upon the whole of this tranſaction, I cheerfully ſubmit to the public, whether I had not at leaſt probable grounds, to ſuppoſe that Mr. Key had not conducted himſelf as he ought to have done in the above affair, and whether his publication has proved my opinion to be groundleſs; and alſo, whether I can be juſtly charged with attempting to take an ungenerous advantage of his ſituation, in the ſettlement of a claim in which I had no perſonal intereſt.

To Mr. Key's keen reſentment of the ſuppoſed injury done him by the meaſures taken to compel him to account for the ſtate's property, may probably be traced, his unſucceſsful attempts and diſtinguiſhed activity in the houſe of delegates againſt the late intendant, and motives equally honourable, and which may be explained in due time, I have no doubt, governed ſome others.

DAN. OF ST. THO. JENIFER.

Annapolis, March 7, 8786.

February 27, 1786.

To be SOLD, by the ſubſcriber, at his plantation on Herring-bay, on Monday the third day of April next, if fair, if not the day following,

TWELVE or fourteen likely healthy negroes, conſiſting of men, women, boys, and girls, one of them a good blackſmith. A credit of ſix and nine months will be given, bond on intereſt with approved ſecurity.

1 & 7/6

DAVID WEEMS.

By the PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the Patowmack company, March 2, 1786,

ORDERED, That the ſubſcribers and proprietors of the Patowmack company pay into the hands of William Hartſhorne, of Alexandria, treaſurer to the company, ten pounds ſterling on each reſpective ſhare, on or before the fifteenth day of April next, and the further ſum of ten pounds ſterling on or before the fifteenth of June next.

The ſucceſs of the work hitherto is pleaſing and encouraging, and the preſident and directors flatter themſelves the future punctuality of the ſubſcribers will enable them to proceed with vigour to accompliſh the purpoſes of the inſtitution.

The inattention of ſome of the ſubſcribers to repeated requiſitions to pay in the two and a half per cent. formerly ordered, and of ſome to pay in even the five per cent. firſt called for, will lay the preſident and directors under the diſagreeable neceſſity of publiſhing their names and defaults, and proceeding to ſales of their ſhares, and eventually to bring ſuits for recovering the balances that may be due agreeable to law, unleſs prevented by immediate payments.

By order of the board,

1 & 11/3

JOHN POTTS, jun. ſecretary.

St. Mary's county, February 21, 1786.

I HAVE lately received a letter from England requeſting me to make inquiry after a certain THOMAS LOWE, ſon of Edward and Mary Lowe, of Marylebone, London, who came to Maryland about thirty-five years ago, to ſettle with his uncles Meſſieurs John and Robert Cheſley; therefore if the ſaid Thomas Lowe be ſtill living, he may be informed of the ſaid letter more particularly, which, it is probable, may be advantageous to him; if the ſaid Lowe be dead and has left heirs, they may be likewiſe informed therewith, by applying to me. Should the aforeſaid Thomas Lowe be dead without heirs, I ſhould be thankful to any perſon, knowing the ſame, to inform me of the time and place of his death, that I may acquaint his friends of the ſame. w 6

1 & 13/1

ZACHARIAH FORREST.

March 6. 1786.

THIS is to give notice to the legal repreſentatives of the late rev. Mr. James Macgill, that the diſtribution of his perſonal eſtate will be made at his late dwelling houſe, on the 21ſt day of this inſtant, where thoſe concerned are deſired to attend.

1 & 7/6

SARAH MACGILL, adminiſtratrix.

March 1, 1786.

THE preſident and directors of the Patowmack company are deſirous of entering into a contract for furniſhing the hands employed in carrying on the work at and below the Shenandoah with rations for one year, each of which is to conſiſt of one and a half pounds freſh meat, or one and a quarter pounds ſalt beef, or one pound ſalt pork, one and a half pounds flour or bread, and three gills good ſpirituous liquor per day, alſo one gill of ſalt; and one of vinegar per week to each ration; that from the firſt of April to the fifteenth of October the men are to be ſupplied with two thirds ſalt and one third freſh, from the fifteenth of October until the firſt of January three fourths freſh and one fourth ſalt, and from the firſt of January for the remainder of the year one half freſh and the other half ſalt proviſions, and it is expected the number to be iſſued will not be leſs than two hundred.

Perſons who wiſh to contract are to ſend in their ſealed propoſals to the board, on or before the fifteenth day of April next, when a meeting at the coffee-houſe in Alexandria will be held, and the contract given to him who engages to ſupply them on the loweſt terms; on his entering into bond with ſecurity for the performance of it.

And to enable the contractor to proceed in the buſineſs, a reaſonable ſum of money on ſecurity will be advanced him if he deſires it.

By order of the board,

1 & 11/3

JOHN POTTS, jun. ſecretary.

Newport, February 27, 1786.

WE hereby forewarn all perſons from hauling ſeans at our fiſhing landings, hunting within our incloſures, or fixing hedges acroſs the runs of water that paſs through our lands.

RICHARD MASON,
JOHN CAMPBELL,
WALTER WINTER.

1 & 7/6

March 6, 1786.

WE deſire all perſons that are indebted to us in current money, to make immediate payment, thoſe that neglect complying with this requeſt will be ſued without reſpect to perſons.

1 & 7/6

RICHARD and BENNETT DARNALL.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

February 22, 1786.

MADE his eſcape from Charles county gaol, in the night between the 12th and 13th inſtant, JOSEPH BRADSHAW, he is a native of this ſtate, born in St. Mary's county, about thirty or thirty-one years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, fair complexion, and thin viſage; he was ſeverally committed for theft and murder; his cloathing I cannot deſcribe, as they were reduced to rags. Whoever apprehends the ſaid priſoner and brings him to the ſubſcriber ſhall receive the above reward.

FRANCIS WARE, ſheriff.

March 7, 1786.

SWEEPER,

WILL ſtand at Mount Stewart plantation, near South river church, from the firſt of April until the firſt of July, and will cover at five pounds each mare, and a dollar to the groom.

Sweeper was bred by colonel Sharp, and was got by Dr. Hamilton's imported horſe Figure, which was bred by the late duke of Hamilton, and got by his gray horſe Figure, which was got by Standart out of Mariamne, a daughter of Old Partner.

Sweeper's dam was got by Othello, ſon of Crabb, his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller, which horſe was bred by John Croft, of Bartſterth, in Yorkſhire, and got by his noted horſe Partner, out of a Bloody Buttocks mare, the dam of Mr. Shaftoe's Squirrel.

Sweeper's great-grand-dam was got by the Godolphin Arabian. To prevent trouble hereafter, no mares will be covered unleſs the money is ſent with them. Good paſturage for mares at three ſhillings and nine-pence per week, but will not be anſwerable for eſcapes and other accidents.

Sweeper is the ſire of many good runners.

1 & 13/

JOHN CRAGGS.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of 3000 acres of land, all wood and well timbered, lying on Bennett's creek, in Frederick county, Maryland; the land is well adapted to planting or farming, and is well ſituated, being about 10 miles from Frederick-town, 30 from Georgetown on Patowmack, and about 40 from Baltimore. The purchaſer may ſuit himſelf as to quality. One half muſt be paid down, for the remainder credit will be given. Thoſe inclined to purchaſe will pleaſe to apply to Mr. THOMAS BEARD, living near Queen-Anne, in Anne-Arundel county, or Mr. JOHN BORDLEY, near Cheſter-town, Kent county.

3 X

ELLICOTT's

ALMANACKS,

For the year of our Lord 1786,

To be SOLD at the Poſt-Office.

ALL perſons who have juſt claims againſt the eſtate of the late Ignatius Digges, Eſq; deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in properly authenticated, and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment.

3 X

MARY DIGGES, executrix.

THIS is to give notice to all perſons who are indebted to the ſubſcriber, by bond, note, or open account, that unleſs they come immediately and pay off the ſame, ſuits will be commenced againſt them at March term, without reſpect to perſons.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

February 14, 1786.

To be SOLD, by the subscriber, living in Annapolis, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 20th day of March, at 11 o'clock, for ready money,

A HOUSE in Annapolis, which stands upon leased ground, a pleasant situation, near where the new market-house will stand. At the same time will be sold, some cabinet work, consisting of tables and chests of drawers, &c.

2 WILLIAM SEFTON.

THE subscriber, living near Port-Tobacco, begs leave to inform all persons afflicted with blindness, or any complaint of weakness of sight, that they may be supplied with his eye-water on very reasonable terms; he also assures them, that all those who have experienced it have found relief, and several who were deprived of their sight had it restored them, as will be evinced by the following certificate, signed by people whose veracity may be relied on. Those who apply are requested to bring phials, as the subscriber cannot furnish them. w 3

WILLIAM DODSON.

WE the subscribers do hereby certify, that we or some of our family have found almost immediate relief in using Mr. Dodson's eye-water, the efficacy of which is indisputable. Given under our hands,

NOTLEY MADDOCK,
RICHARD COX,
ROBERT BRENT,
EDWARD GREEN, jun.
WALTER PYE,
HENRY HAMERSLEY,
JAMES THOMPSON, jun.
MARY BRENT.

2

February 21, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given by the subscriber, that he intends to come early this spring to reside in the city of Annapolis, in order to carry on the tanning and currying business; he would wish to intreat all those to whom it is convenient to cure tanners bark, that they would deliver it at Mr. Hyde's landing at Annapolis, as early as possible this spring, where they may depend on receiving the ready money and the Baltimore prices for any quantity they deliver; he likewise purchases hides and skins dried or green, if merchantable, and will pay the best price in cash, or good leather, as the seller shall choose. As this is a business which appears to be must wanted in this place, he flatters himself he shall be able and willing to please all who will please to deal with him, and hopes to meet with encouragement from the public in this undertaking, which will be acknowledged with gratitude by

2 JOHN ADAM BAYER.

Aannpolis, February 22, 1786.

I HEREBY give notice, that John M'Cartney has indented himself to me for a term; and whereas he has since the above indenture endeavoured to get a forged pass in order to run away, this is therefore to request all persons who should meet with the aforesaid man, exceeding three miles from home, without a written order from the subscriber, and secure him in such a manner that I get him again, shall be generously rewarded by

2 MARMADUKE M'CAIN.

St. Mary's county, February 8, 1786.

ALL persons who have claims against the estate of Mrs. Margaret Somerville, of St. Mary's county, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated that they may be settled, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make speedy payment, to

3 X JOHN DE BUTTS, executor.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 16th day of March, at 11 o'clock,

ALL the personal estate of Nicholas Maccubbin, son of Joseph, late of this city, deceased. The terms will be made known at the sale. All persons indebted to the estate of said Maccubbin are requested to make payment, and those having claims to make them known.

2 X SARAH MACCUBBIN, administratrix.

February 21, 1786.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, for ready money only, at Mellwood Park, the plantation of the late Ignatius Digges, Esq; deceased, on Tuesday the 14th of March, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A QUANTITY of hay, wheat, oats, and rye, two pieces of German osnabrigs, some melasses, brown sugar, wool, and cotton, three looms, linen, cotton, and woollen spinning-wheels, a charriot and harness, some cider casks, grain, hogsheads, and other articles.

3 X MARY DIGGES, executrix.

January 24, 1786.

THE plantation which I advertised during the fall for sale the 16th instant, not being sold, will now be rented for the present year, consisting of about 800 acres, lying on the mouth of South river, three to four miles from Annapolis. For terms apply to

7 MARY THOMAS.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS, November 14, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of claims will sit at the assembly room, in the stadt-house, every day during this session, from the hours of 9 in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive and allow all just claims that may be exhibited against the public.

By order,

4 X A. GOLDER, clk.

To the PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

ARISTIDES begs leave to inform you; that his first address could not obtain a place in that paper which has the most general circulation within the state; besides, the subject of that address comprehends such a variety of matter, that the narrow limits of a newspaper will not admit a proper discussion; he has therefore chosen a wider field, and will shortly address you in a pamphlet, entitled, "Considerations on the propoled removal of the seat of government." He wishes that each side of the question may receive justice; and he is persuaded, that an advocate may do his duty, and at the same time treat his antagonists with candour, decency, and good manners.

2

PETER BILLET,

FLORIST and SEEDSMAN,

From PHILADELPHIA,

Who has frequently advertised in the Pennsylvania and Maryland news papers,

ACQUAINTS the public in this town and the country, that he has for sale an extensive variety of the most rare flower seeds, which have not been known before in this country; he also imported from Amsterdam the most beautiful ranunculi; a variety of 122 sorts, in all colours, and 60 sorts of double anemonies; 25 sorts of dwarf monthly rose trees, in all colours; 11 sorts of jessamines; 22 sorts of carnations; 11 sorts of rare pyramids; 8 sorts of passetouts; 8 sorts of double tuberoses; 8 sorts of tarcettes; 57 sorts of tulips; 30 sorts of narcissus; 20 sorts of jonquils; 100 sorts of hyacinths; 40 sorts of annual flower seeds; all sorts of fresh garden seeds and cauliflowers, just imported from London and Amsterdam; he has also for sale very elegant artificial flowers and feathers of all colours, suitable for the ladies.

Ladies and gentlemen who want any of the above articles, will please to apply immediately at his lodgings, at Mrs. M'Daniel's, as he intends to return to his store in Philadelphia, in a few days. He has catalogues of the names and colours of his flowers and seeds.

3 X

February 21, 1786.

C U B,

Is in high perfection at the subscriber's, and will cover the ensuing season for six pounds, and a dollar to the groom.

IT is useless to insert Cub's pedigree, as it is well known he is from the first stocks in England and Arabia. Many of his colts have shewn themselves equal (if not superior) to any running horses on the continent; those out of inferior mares are fit for service of any kind.

I have good pasturage at two shillings and six-pence per week, and any gentleman may be supplied with corn for mares left, if required, and great care taken of them, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

4 w

2 WILLIAM COURTS.

Prince-George's county, February 16, 1786.

The imported Horse

ECLIPSE,

Who was got by the famous horse Eclipse in England,

STANDS this season at Collington Meadows, and will cover at six guineas a mare, and one dollar to the groom, the money to be paid in all the month of September next, otherwise to pay seven guineas; those gentlemen who favoured me with their mares last season shall have them, or the same number, covered on their own accounts, at four guineas a mare, and three shillings and nine-pence to the groom, the money to be paid in all the above month, or pay five guineas. Good pasturage at three shillings and nine-pence per week, but will not be answerable for escapes or accidents.

A deduction will be made if the cash is paid at the time the mares are covered.

The noted Horse

UNION,

STANDS this season at Collington Meadows, and will cover at five pounds a mare, and three shillings and nine-pence to the groom. Union's stock is equal to any on the continent; the money to be paid in all September next, otherwise to pay six pounds. Pasturage for mares at three shillings and nine-pence per week, but will not be answerable for accidents.

A deduction will be made if the cash is paid at the time the mares are covered.

2 RICHARD B. HALL.

March 1, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near the Head of South river, on Sunday last, a short well set negro fellow named PETER, twenty-two years old, about five feet three or four inches high, has a very flat face and nose, and remarkable short fingers; his cloathing is unknown. Whoever takes up the said negro and brings him to the subscriber, shall receive eight dollars, paid by

tf 2 EDWARD EDWARDS.

THE partnership of CHARLES and WILLIAM STEUART will be dissolved the first of May next; all persons indebted to them are requested to settle their accounts by that time, and those who have claims against them are requested to make them known.

5

Calvert county, February 22, 1786.

To be SOLD, on Saturday the first day of April next, at the late dwelling house of Gilbert Ireland, deceased, for ready money only,

SEVERAL country born negroes, the stock of horses, hogs, and cattle, plantation utensils, and some household furniture. w 3

2 ELEANOR IRELAND, administratrix.

Anne-Arundel county, March 1, 1786.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Robert Welch, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated that they may be paid, and all those indebted to said estate are desired to make payment. w 3

2 BENJAMIN WELCH, ROBERT WELCH, } executors.

Charles county, February 11, 1786.

ALL persons having claims against Jesse Doyne, late of Charles county, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally proved, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment to 6 w

2 ANNE DOYNE, executrix.

Annapolis, February 16, 1786.

Published the last time, for the information of the citizens of Maryland.

In CONGRESS, March 17, 1785.

WHEREAS it must conduce to the preservation of public credit, and the equal distribution of justice, that the amount of the national debt be ascertained with the utmost expedition, and as delay in the settlement of accounts tends to render them obscure, and to encourage frauds by preventing the means of detecting them.

Resolved, That all persons having unliquidated claims against the United States, be, and they are hereby required within twelve months from the date hereof, to deliver a particular abstract of such claims to some commissioner in the state in which they respectively reside, who is authorised to settle accounts against the United States. And any person or persons neglecting to deliver their claims as aforesaid, shall be precluded from any adjustment of the same, except at the board of treasury; provided, that in those states where there is no commissioner of accounts, the citizens of such state or states shall be allowed one year for delivering their claims from the time when a commissioner shall have been appointed and enter on the duties of his office.

That all persons who shall neglect to deliver in a particular abstract of their claims as aforesaid, shall be excluded from the benefit of settlement or allowance.

CHARLES THOMSON, sec.

The office for adjusting lottery prizes, and all unliquidated claims against the United States by individuals, (loan-office certificates excepted) will be kept open in this city until the first day of next June, after which no account can possibly be admitted on any pretence whatsoever.

JOHN WHITE, commissioner of accounts. 4

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

17 X W. PINKNEY, clk.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, *Francis-Street*.